

Chapter 1

FP Overview

SECTION I – INTRODUCTION TO THE FP CONCEPT

QM FP COMPANY

1-1. The QM Company (FP) and the FP module are separate entities joined together in the theater or other designated area of operation. The FP module is not organic to the QM FP Company and until requisitioned, is part of the AMC. The QM FP Company's organic assets can transport themselves, maintain organic equipment, defend against a Level I threat, and maintain communications.

FP TOE MISSION

1-2. FP was developed to improve the soldier's combat readiness. It provides the front-line soldier a brief rest from combat. The FP system helps in the areas of health, welfare, and morale of soldiers. It provides feeding, showering, and laundry support. It also provides areas for sleep, rest, and relaxation. Also, FP can be used as a theater reception and staging base when deployed to an underdeveloped or war-ravaged theater. It can also be used as a rest stop or base for reconstitution for soldiers and vehicles passing through as they deploy/redeploy. Besides its military missions, the QM FP Company and FP module may also be used to support humanitarian aid and disaster relief, as well as to NEO. Assistance to U.S. Civil Authorities will be IAW FM 100-19.

QM FP COMPANY EMPLOYMENT

1-3. The QM FP Company may be used to meet any of the missions stated above. When used for its primary mission, QM FP Company will normally be organized according to TOE 42424L000. A sample TOE is included in Appendix A. The unit will be issued FP module(s) from Army prepositioned stock and assigned to an appropriate element of a TAACOM, COSCOM, or DISCOM. In some instances, FP may be assigned to a JTF.

- **Theater Army Area Command.** When assigned to TAACOM, the FP mission most closely matches that of an ASG BSB, TOE 63636L. As alternatives, it could also be attached to an ASB or an S&S Battalion. Refer to FM 54-40.
- **Corps Support Command.** If assigned to COSCOM, FP may be attached to CSG, BSB, or CSB. Refer to FM 63-3.

- **Division Support Command.** In some instances, FP may be assigned to DISCOM in direct support to a particular division, or units in the divisional area. In this case, the MSB would be the most likely choice for FP attachment.

1-4. A QM FP Company may be employed on an area basis, serving soldiers in a geographical area; or it may be employed in support of a brigade-size element. In either case, FP will remain under the major command to which it is assigned. Depending on METT-T, a FP module could be located as far forward as the DSA. Theater command structure and FP mission for each deployment will determine exact assignment.

FP OPERATORS

1-5. Current RC QM FP Companies are manned as type B units. They provide a nucleus of officers and NCOs to provide the leadership and technical expertise needed to support deployment and operations. When deployed, over 400 additional personnel may be required to reach Level I staffing. These additional personnel may be drawn from military, nonmilitary, local nationals, or third-country nationals to support a six-module deployment. The requesting organization will determine if use of military personnel is the best method. If this is so, then they should request deployment of the QM FP companies through appropriate channels. If they decide LOGCAP support is the best method, they must prepare a SOW and coordinate with AMC for LOGCAP support.

1-6. Nonmilitary operators of a FP module that may be substituted for U.S. military personnel are DOD/DA civilians, LOGCAP contractor personnel, local nationals, and/or third country nationals. DOD civilians may operate MWR facilities as well as civilians employed by AAFES. The skills of nonmilitary operators should match, as close as possible, those of the MOSs designated in the TOE. FM 63-11 gives the Army's guidance for employing contractors on the battlefield. Three scenarios the QM FP Company can be manned and operated under are given below.

- **All Military.** An all-military staff can operate a module, or modules. Military personnel are detailed from AC/RC units in support of the QM FP Company in their operations.
- **Combination of Military and Nonmilitary.** A module or modules can be operated by any combination of military personnel and LOGCAP contractors, host nation support personnel and/or third country nationals. Contracted personnel will be supervised by the military command structure. The commander and the contracting/purchasing officer will need to work closely with the contractor to ensure that all items listed in the SOW are fulfilled. A translator or interpreter may be required for this type scenario. The contract may allow civilian augmentees to live within and receive subsistence from FP.

- **LOGCAP Personnel.** A module or modules can be operated entirely by LOGCAP contractors independent of any military command and control. The LOGCAP contractor will operate one to six FP modules under the general control of the MACOM. All TOE equipment, with the exception of weapons, will be required for operation. If not supplied by the contractor, equipment must be provided as GFE. The contractor must accept complete accountability for all GFE and perform operator and unit level maintenance IAW appropriate TMs. The contractor will also have the same dependencies as a military unit, unless otherwise specified in the SOW.

AVAILABILITY OF FP MODULE

1-7. All of the FP modules are available in support of contingencies throughout the world. A total of 36 FP modules are planned for requisition and use and are prepositioned on ships or in CONUS depots as Army prepositioned stock. Current distribution of modules is:

- 4 completed modules are stored at Sierra Army Depot
- 1 module earmarked for training is at Sierra Army Depot.
- 6-ISP#1 modules are stored on USNS Gordon.
- 2 modules are deployed in Bosnia.

1-8. AMC owns all of the FP modules. Once a module has been approved for deployment, AMC arranges transportation for the module and maintains ownership until hand receipt for the module is cleared to the FP Company Commander at the approved operating site. The commander is then responsible for the module or modules and is accountable for report of survey on all module equipment. AR 670-1 gives information on how to release and loan a FP module.

SECTION II – CAPABILITIES, LIMITATIONS, AND DEPENDENCIES

CAPABILITIES

1-9. A QM FP Company can operate one through six FP modules. Each FP module supports 550 soldiers/customers, plus the QM FP Company operator staff. When six modules are employed with a QM FP Company, it can support 3,300 soldiers/customers plus the required operator staff. The modules within a company may be joined or deployed near each other. However, the operation of each module will typically remain distinct. METT-T and the mission will determine the number of soldiers to be supported. When a QM FP Company and a single module are linked for operation, they will provide the following services and facilities to the tenant unit:

- Climate-controlled billeting for 550 tenant personnel and 44 billets for FP operators.
- Sanitary climate-controlled showers sufficient for 10-minute showers per person/per day.
- Twenty-four sanitary, climate-controlled latrines and four urinals.
- Food service, to include three cook-prepared meals daily (1,650 cook-prepared meals per day).
- Laundry services capable of laundering 200-pounds/per hour.
- MWR, medical, chaplain, and administrative support facilities and equipment.

LIMITATIONS

1-10. Usage of the FP System should be a well thought-out, deliberate effort. While the system offers attractive amenities for the deployed soldier/customer, the following limitations of the FP module and QM FP Company should be considered:

- **Size.** A single FP module requires 10 acres of land and extensive site preparation. The FP module is packaged in about 103 TRICONS, five 20-foot ISO containers, 27 trailer-mounted generators, and assorted other self-storing items. Set-up time for each module is about 10 to 12 days using 50 people. A sample shipping configuration is provided in Appendix B.
- **Mobility.** Because of its size, and land requirements, the FP system is not redeployable in the theater. Once set up, it cannot be relocated. Redeployment of the FP module will return it to CONUS for refurbishment.
- **Defensibility.** The QM FP Company can defend against a Level I threat.
- **Cost.** In 1998, the cost of the FP module employed with Active and/or Reserve Components is \$51.50 per soldier/per day. This includes food, billeting, field services, supplies, and maintenance for module components. If used with the cold weather kit, the figure increases to \$55.72 per soldier/per day. This estimate is subject to change as cost-saving improvements and modifications are made to the module. Refurbishment costs for a module are about \$2.2 million, dependent on length of deployment and environmental conditions of the site.

DEPENDENCIES

1-11. **Transportation.** The FP module is heavily dependent upon transportation assets for movement from the prepositioned locations to the FP area of operations. Table 1-1 illustrates the transportation assets. The QM Company does not own the module, nor have the organic

equipment needed to transport it, but once on site, most of the module's equipment, and containers can be off-loaded with QM FP Company organic MHE.

Table 1-1. Transportation Assets Needed Table 3-1.

Airplane	C-130: 54 flights C-141: 24 flights C-17: 12 flights C-5: 9 flights
Road	35 tractor-trailer
Rail	13, 68-foot gondola cars 14, 89-foot flat cars

1-12. Real Estate Acquisition. The Theater of Operations real estate staff must acquire the necessary real estate for FP. The TOPNS real estate contact can be the USACE real estate specialist from CREST, MACOM, ACofS, Engineer staff, or NAVFAC real estate personnel. The site can be acquired either through host nation support or leasing. In some cases, real estate acquisition may determine the site selection. Each module requires 8 to 10 acres for set up. This does not include areas for parking, remote fuel sites and additional MWR open spaces. In a good location, it takes about 48 hours to prepare the site. Allow 72 hours to prepare a site in a fair location (uneven terrain, lots of brush/trees, partially stable soil, and poor drainage). For a poor location (rough/hilly terrain, dense vegetation, unstable soil and poor drainage), allow about 96 hours to prepare the site

1-13. Engineering Assets. Appropriate engineering units (normally Engineer Combat Battalion, Heavy TOE 05415L000) will be required for site survey, layout, and site preparation. Once FP is setup, engineering support will be required for RPMA, which may include prime power (TOE 05616L000), utilities maintenance (TOE 05530LH00), fire fighting (TOE 055410L000) and dust abatement. Actions of this nature should be coordinated with TAACOM or ASCC. Disposal of solid waste, including medical and food waste, must be arranged. This can be through incineration or haul-away by military or contract. A FP module can generate 20,000 gallons of graywater and 3,000 gallons of blackwater per day. Coordinate solid waste IAW CESP, or the ASCC's OPLAN, both, which are part of the logistics annex of the CINC's OPLAN.

1-14. Logistical Support. Maintenance support above unit level will be required from the supporting CSG for FP equipment. A Supply Company (DS) attached to the CSG ASG is required for Class I, II, III, IV, VI, and VII supply support. An Ammunition Supply Company

attached to supporting group will provide Class V support and a DS Maintenance Company is required for Class IX support.

1-15. **Area Support Medical Services.** The FP unit depends on the Area Support Medical Battalion, TOE 08455L000, for Level II unit and resident health service support.

1-16. **Chaplain.** The FP unit depends on resident unit ministry team for religious support.

1-17. **Medical.** The FP depends on Area Support Medical Battalion, TOE 08455L000 for Level II unit and resident health service support.

1-18. **Defense.** The FP unit depends on theater assets for defense against Level II/III threat.

1-19. **MWR.** MWR operations must be done by MWR personnel provided by the CFSC or from the pool of volunteer MWR specialists.

1-20. **Water.** The FP unit depends on Quartermaster Supply Company, TOE 42477L000 for potable water supply, (25,000-gallons/per day) if commercial sources are not available.